THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS BOHMAN & CO., EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. G.—Why offended? The sick are weak, nervous, generally excitable. They want quiet, rest and health. Sickness is the worst time for turning a bed-room into a receiving-room. Such is not the time for receiving company—seeing new faces—forming new acquaintances—and for being continually besieged by strangers. Even if there are several rooms apart from the chamber, the family have to attend to the sick, and cannot wait upon guests. The term: "Visiting the Sick" is a misnomer—it could be replaced by a better term: "Relieving the Sick." If you presume to be able to bring some relief, go to the house, offer thy services; if wanted, act; if not, leave and detain none of the attendants.

S. F. F.—Again we ask you for the authority; and while doing so, beg to state you are welcome to withdraw your patronage—and we also take occasion to thank you for the *past*, and to express our *belief* that your "calmer feelings" will cause you to continue such for the future. Always do the "greatest good for the greatest number."

BENEDICT.—Your article on "Ill-advised Marriages" is too lengthy; and being written under a peculiar train of thought, it would lose lustre were we to attempt to use "the editorial pruning knife," which, by-the bye, you err in believing we do, unless particularly requested.

A. B., &c.—*Iowa Hill.*—How could you expect to find your names among the *Receipts*, when your neighbors and yourself requested acknowledgement by *letter*. We invariably follow the *latter*, if so desired; but cannot spare *time* and *space* unnecessarily.

PAULINE.—We have been expecting that you would have redeemed your promise ere this, for now it is rendered obselete, and you could not expect to see it inserted.

R. N., H. J., E. L.—Your favors are too lengthy. The one by the latter will be condensed, agreeably to request, and inserted shortly.

B. S.—*Portland.*—Refer you to our letter by Express. Owing to the absence of Dr. Eckman, the reply has been deferred.

L. D. & E. W.—Your question is replied to on editorial page.

POETRY.

Ask Not Why It Is I Love Thee.

Ask not why it is I love thee,
Why is heav'n divine,
I only know I cannot tell thee:
But my heart is thine.
Why loves the breeze at noon to sigh,
Why cease the stars to shine?
I cannot solve, I know not why—
But my heart is thine.

Though others smile with kindness on me,
This heart alone is thine;
Its every pulse an off'ring to thee,
So hallowed is its shrine.
The sun will hold his onward course,
Thus does my love incline;
To thee, and nought on earth can force
My heart from being thine.

In vain thou bid'st me to forget thee,
Death shall first be mine,
E'en then my flittering soul shall bless thee,
For my heart is thine.
Each thought that haunts this fever'd brain,
From love's first dawn is thine.
And this the latest breathes again,
That my heart is thine.

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION.

[ORIGINAL.

Esther De Vries; Or, The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER XIII.

YES, not until Vivian had been removed to his state-room, did Georgey cease kissing the hands of Gillespie De Carvalno.

It was shortly ascertained that an ornament worn on the watch-ribbon had first received the point of the dirk, and therefore the life of Vivian was saved. De Leon attributed the entire occurrence to accident, and no one on board, save those immediately concerned, were aware of any of the circumstances connected therewith. Gillespie had finally been enabled to remove secretly the *combustible train* that he had previously arranged, being himself on guard. Thus all traces of suspicion were obliterated, and save a record on Memory's perpetual tablet, all—all, was soon forgotten.

In a few days Vivian had recovered.—Georgey had received a shock the effects of which, however, lasted but a short period, and though Gillespie had not left Vivian's bedside until he had entirely recovered, yet thereafter he had been only seen when sought for by De Leon. We will not narrate the several conversations between Vivian and his father, suffice it to say that, although all was forgiven, yet it had created a cold spot around the heart, that plainly evinced there was neither filial love nor respect pervading the breast of one who alone from duty, it might be thought, would reverence the man whom the volition of circumstance had enabled him to behold—a father! Yet once, and only once, did he call him such, and that during the first day's delirious effect of the wound.

One day, just prior to reaching Panama, a letter was handed De Leon, the contents of which was the expression of a blessing for Vivian, and the hope that he one day could meet a son who would have no occasion to blush while calling him father. His heart was broken and he should seek religion and its benign influences, as a regenerative means of life. "Strange! wondrous strange," were the concluding words of the letter, "that the voice of Nature is lost when, by education, we are taught to look towards another as a parent. Yet there is a feeling that bids me cherish the hope that he is not my offspring. Could I know this I would even die in peace."

After they were fairly under way, on the steamer *Georgia*, it could easily be perceived that the heart-rending occurrences on the Pacific were fast being lost amid the charms of the stern waters of the Atlantic. Many were the pleasant days passed by the Ewings and Vivian, and on the 31st of March, at 3 o'clock in the morning, they reached the great metropolis of the Empire State—that good old "Knickerbocker" home of the writer. Ah, New York! New York! many are the thoughts that even now pervade my mind!—My very soul thrills at the Mesmeritic and spiritual effect of beholding them seated in one of the private parlors of the "New York Hotel." The place is crowded, rooms cannot be had until to-morrow, and as none feel fatigued, they sit and converse. De Leon and Mr. Ewing leave Vivian engrossed in an argument with Georgey, and there they sit—Harriet at his right, and Georgey upon the left. The latter, towards early dawn, commenced dozing—and why not? Was it not sufficient to soothe one into a gentle slumber by the effect of the pillow that he allowed his shoulder to become, and with his arm tenderly and affectionately clasping her waist; and the other shoulder supporting Harriet. Thus were the early hours of the morning of April 1st passed.

Now, reader, you must not misconstrue all this; but bear in mind that Vivian had become a brother by adoption, by interest, and by force of the never-to-be-forgotten occurrence on the Pacific, and from, and after that time, morning and evening, these girls might be seen acting precisely as though he were their brother. Mr. Ewing would often say:

"Well, my daughters, you need not blush at your brother kissing you!"

It is necessary to explain this still farther.—De Leon, long before reaching Panama, discovered that Mr. Ewing, some thirty years previous, had been his bosom friend, under circumstances that, at present, we prefer not mentioning; and day after day would see them calmly conversing upon themes of deep interest only to men whose lives are fast approaching autumn, and whose aspirations are but to pass in peace the remainder of their days.

It may be imagined that there was a preference for Georgey; not so, for though Vivian loved her dearly—truly—as a pet sister, he would fondle and caress her only as such—while it could readily be perceived that, in evincing his brotherly feelings towards Harriet, it frequently served to cloak the depth and sincerity which he really felt towards her,—and, apparently, she often portrayed a similar disguise for saluting De Leon as was her accustomed wont; she would turn to Vivian and, pretending she believed he felt slighted, would double the caresses—that thus lavished under that plea, served only to blind each other, though it was intended to disguise such from the penetrating and experienced eye of the *fathers!* but did not. Indeed! far from it! for De Leon now entering unperceived had his impressions confirmed by noticing the perfect contentment and serene expression that pervaded Harriet's countenance, while folded beneath the embrace of Vivian. Their faces were expressing what apparently their lips cared not to utter.

It was now 6 o'clock, and Vivian resigned his place and the care of the girls to his father. Harriet fell asleep in De Leon's arms; Georgey, awaking, took to the sofa, and after enjoying an hour's sleep, we behold them in their respective rooms, and with smiling faces and a studiously arranged toilette; at eight, they are laughing and joking at their private breakfast-table, upon the fact of falling asleep, first in the arms of Vivian and then De Leon, and what would have been thought of it, if any one should have entered the room during the time.

CHAPTER XIV.

DURING the following week, they attended the various places of amusement—beheld the usual sights—visited Greenwood Cemetery, the High Bridge, and the environs of the great city, generally, and then separated: De Leon and Vivian to Philadelphia—the Ewings to a northern town in Massachusetts, where he had a relative residing, with whom he was desirous of passing some time.

We cannot state the various occurrences, or trace all that took place during the ensuing spring. Vivian enjoyed himself to his heart's content—he became deeply interested in the daughters of a Mr. Pennington, whose Quaker antecedents spread a charm around them, adding much to their simplicity of manner and appearance in his estimation. In fact the plain drab dresses caused them to look "so sweetly pretty," that he invariably commenced his evening's compliments thereupon.

Oh! those rides to Fairmount, those excursions to the romantic Wassahicon, the days spent at Laurel Hill! We could not tantalize the reader with a narration in part, and therefore will only remark that, during the month of June, we find Vivian straying far off on the beach at Cape May with Clara Pennington, descanting upon love, and scenes that can be better imagined than described. Then again we behold him in the mazy dance at one or the other of the magnificent hotels of the place, almost every evening. He is courted, flattered, and almost spoiled, for it is soon known that he is the adopted son and idol of a wealthy Honolulu merchant; and we are

forced to smile at the attempts on the part of anxious mothers and the husband-seeking young ladies, (that each season form, we are pleased to say, *but* a part of the thousands who flock thither,) to captivate him. But it is no use. The more he sees, the more he is convinced there is yet to see; and De Leon, just before sleeping, always gently admonishes him, while they thus interchange their views, of the care with which he should avoid falling into the fatal error that he has seen sufficient of the fair sex as to be competent to judge whether this or that one is worthy of him.—Vivian needs not such, for already he has been the victim of three fascinations, yet recovered from the temporary effect, upon the meeting another, *and another*, which had tended to convince him that only by comparison could he perceive that the *former interest* was but a fascination; and not being founded on a *time-strengthened* development, had proved that it was *not* Love!

In August De Leon received a letter from Mr. Ewing stating that Harriet was about to be married, and desiring Vivian and himself to honor them with their company prior to and on *the happy day*. Their arrangements, however, being already made, they could not accept and we find them on board the steamer *Star of the West* bound for San Francisco via Nicaragua.

Again might be seen our hero, apparently enamoured with a lovely girl scarce seventeen, and many a night on the deck of the *Cortes* we see him by her side, conversing sensibly upon various topics, and only occasionally digressing by descanting upon Love and its ingredients. Of course both professed they understood it but theoretically—never had loved—as yet—had their preferences, &c., and nothing more! Pshaw, she had loved—at least, at the time, she thought so—some half-a-dozen different gentlemen; but the sex is *so*, (though I ought not, perhaps, to express it,) and ever will be the same, and it is better—for by their comparison finally is understood what true Love really is, and whether what we feel is *that* or not.

This young lady evinced great interest in the description of the Islands, with which Vivian had, this evening, been entertaining her. While expatiating upon the superstitions of the Sandwich Islanders, he remarked hat they belive that their great deity, Pele, resides in the famous volcano of Maunaloa, and that the terrific eruptions of that mountain are caused by his agency. Sometimes, among other matter ejected from the crater, such as lava, scoria and sulphur, there is a curious substance resembling the nettles of the prickly-pear, which, cooling in the upper atmosphere, drips or falls back again upon the earth in the form of fine threads of glass, and is not unlike human hair and cotton mixed together. They believe this to be the hair of their god Pele, and have a consequent reverence for it. Geologists have classed this stuff as *obsidian*, which it probably is.

Before reaching San Francisco, they exchanged—not hearts (*perhaps they* believed so, but such was not the case,) a lock of hair, and a few days thereafter we behold Vivian at the Sacramento boat, bidding her adieu and promising to visit Nevada before returning to the Islands.

After three weeks of gaiety and pleasure passed by a visit to several interior towns and the mining districts, (Nevada being omitted—account for this who can!) we behold a large concourse of friends waving their hands as the *Vaquero* moves from the wharf.

On the 14th of October De Leon and Vivian reached Honolulu, and for some days were absorbed in receiving the many visits with which they were honored, and in entertaining Kamehameha with a narration of all they had seen and heard since leaving.

Time passed, and, in January, 1854, the interests of De Leon's business required another trip to the Atlantic States. His partner's health began to suffer materially, and therefore it was concluded that he should not endanger his life by a voyage and change of climate. Vivian consented to remain and *continue* to assist in the business, and he soon became thoroughly conversant therewith—made a trip to San Francisco, purchased largely, yet judiciously, and enabled the establishment to do a large and profitable business.

Early in March Vivian left San Francisco for a trip to the Southern country, and was delighted with the acquaintance of one Alvardo, whom he met on board the *Goliah*, and he had pledged his word to place himself under his hospitalities during his stay in Los Angelos. They were inseparable during the trip, and Alvardo became deeply interested in Vivian's history—particularly that portion that related to the meeting of Gillespie De Carvalho, whom Alvardo well knew, as time and events will hereafter elucidate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Funeral Oration over the Remains of Rachel.

We translate the following from the *Zeitung des Judenthums*. "The Archisr. de France contain a well written sketch of the life of Rachel by Mons. Isidore Cohen. We will not recur here to particulars, nor enter into the detail of the last days of Rachel, and how she departed, clinging with her whole heart to Judaism: did not she request the grand rabbi of Paris, by her sister Sarah, to hasten to Cannet, a great distance, as soon possible. But interesting is the oration held by the grand rabbi Isidore over her remains, according to the Archives." The rabbi, after the recital of the funeral service in Hebrew and French, he enounced the following oration, which we are able to give in full:—

"Gentlemen, we are assembled here to escort the mortal remains of our sister Rachel Felix, enclosed in this coffin, to their last abode. I would, in blessing her grave, do homage to the great talent just now extinguished. It was mainly my object, gentlemen, to dispel by my presence and words, the report current relative to the poor deceased. I have often held religious conversations with Rachel. Her intelligent views knew to find in her religion, the first and mother of all (others); everything that satisfied the demands of her affection and her reason; and never did she think to forswear her faith. She had too high sense of honor, to forsake her faith; too much sensibility (heart) to break the ties that connected her with her family and progeny. Rachel was born and died a Israelite. We, my hearers, will pray for her, and implore God who weighs in his potent hand the deeds of men, and to whom alone it behoves to judge our lives. Let us implore him to receive with indulgence and mercy the soul of this poor woman, who has departed this life in the midst of her career, but at the height of her glory."

To this the *Archives* adds: "We loudly approve the simplicity and appropriateness of this address; so different from some used in other spheres. The family of Rachel has respected the Jewish mourning ceremonies, *minyan* was made during the seven days, which were observed by them. On the day of the funeral (as is custom in Israel in all countries where a distracted state of libertinism has not totally solved all bonds of discipline) a sum of money was dispersed among the poor and greater sums were destined for the different institutes."

Be Not Prone to Persecution.

Why do you bear so much malice against me? Why so hotly pursue a determined plan to injure me? Because I would not do your will! Was it just to ask me to yield my opinion to you? It is my conviction that the course you are bent upon my taking is unjust, deceitful and evil. I know my ideas and intentions are sincere; you say yours are.—Granted, then it is but a difference of opinion. Who shall judge between us. Neither will allow the other to decide. I will submit our respective ideas and former actions to umpires, provided you agree in selecting none but men of known religious antecedents.—You will not! Well, then, go on in your persecutions—make me the sacrifice of what and for what? For a mere form—for the the mere purpose of triumphing? Well, triumph! Where will it begin—and by whom so considered—and will I feel the blow? Indeed, not; you cannot injure me. I am too far injured already. Will you break the WILL I possess? Can you—will you—succeed in restraining my voice? Can you do so? Go on in the work of your master; you are an apt servant, and may succeed in a series of persecutions, but the effect will *prove* I have resisted—what you could not—*evil*.

EQUALITY OF ADVANTAGES.—It is a trick of our self-love, supposing that another has the decided advantage of us in one way, to strike a balance by taking it for granted (as a moral antithesis) that he must be as much beneath us in those qualities on which we plume ourselves, and which we would appropriate almost entirely to our own use. It is hard, indeed, if others are raised above us not only by the gifts of fortune, but of understanding too. It is not to be credited. People have an unwillingness to admit that the house of lords can be equal to the house of commons. So, in the other sex, if a woman is handsome, she is an idiot, or no better than she should be; in ours, if a man is worth a million of money, he is a miser, a fellow that cannot spell his own name, or a poor creature in some way, to bring him to our level. This is malice, and not truth. Believe all the good you can of every one. Do not measure others by yourself. If they have advantages which you have not, let your liberality keep pace with your fortune. Envy no one, and you *need* envy no one. If you have but the magnanimity to allow merit wherever you see it—understanding in a lord or wit in a cobbler—this temper of mind will last you instead of many accomplishments.

THE OLDEST BOOK.—The oldest book known to be extant, which has the name of the place where it was printed, and that of the printer, together with the date of the year when it was executed, is a beautiful edition of the Psalms in Latin. It was issued at Mainz, by Faust & Schoeffer, 1457, just four hundred years ago. The most perfect copy known is that in the imperial bibrary of Vienna. It is printed in folio, on vellum, and is a superb specimen of printing. A second edition of the work was issued in 1459, under the potronage of the St. Alban and Benedictine Monks, which contained, probably, the first printed text of the Anathanasian creed.

AMERICANISM AND PROGRESS.—The New Orleans True Delta says, there is a movement going on in that city, having for its object the introduction of the custom of ladies carrying firearms—small pistols, such as are known as vest pocket pistols, and which can be stowed without incumbrance, in the pocket of the fair shooters dress, in order to protect themselves from ruffian violence and insult. Society must be in a sad state in New Orleans, if this statement is true.

HAYTI.—It is frequently said that the negro race is incapable of liberty and social progress. Give the African a chance and see. Hayti declared her independence in 1804, and has kept it ever since. She has made most marked progress in the last century. Her prosperity exceeds any South American country. Her commerce with us stands eighth on the list, her ideas are liberal, and her system of education is more perfect than any western race.

A VALUABLE RELIC.—Louis Napoleon is said to have made to his son a present of an amulet found round the neck of Charlemagne, when the tomb of that monarch was opened in 997, under the reign of Otho III. The amulet is in shape like a small nut, in filligree work. Charlemagne himself is said to have had it from an Eastern sage, who accompanied to the Court of the Emperor of the West, the ambassadors of the Caliph Haroun-al-Rashid.

BABEL IN NEW YORK.—At one one of the recent meetings of the N. Y. Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York city. Eighty languages, he said, are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city.

IT far more concerns thee to mend one fault thyself than to find out a thousand in others.

Wells in the Time of Solomon.

It is said somewhere that Solomon, in consideration of Hiram having furnished materials and artisans for the temple at Jerusalem, among other returns, invented the hydraulic works which from that time have borne his name.

Independently of their singular construction, these wells are objects of great curiosity, from the immense quantity of water they discharge, which rises from a flat piece of ground to thirty feet above the level of the plain; not, however, by a *jet*, but by a simple arrangement, which I shall endeavor to describe to you: In the first place, there were here, originally, no doubt, very copious springs issuing from the ground, whose waters found their way to the sea by the present channels since the deluge of Noah. These waters being not at sufficient elevation to be carried to *Tyre* by an aqueduct, it remained for the man to whom it was said "Wisdom and knowledge are granted unto thee," to perceive that, by a peculiar arrangement, the waters might be made to lift themselves to a sufficient heighth, to flow into, and supply abundantly, the "crowning city."

Perhaps the engineers of the day were not sufficiently acquainted with the science of hydrostatics to know that water would always rise to a level with its source, if confined. Nor did they, perhaps, reflect where the sources of these abundant springs were hidden.

The Lebanon chain near by has its highest summits covered with snow during most of the year, the melting of which not only supplies all the streams round about in every direction, but fills the subterranean reservoirs in the bosom of the mountain. Through the fissures of the limestone rock, these reservoirs discharge themselves in the lower levels, through the fountain of the precipice and the spring of the meadow.

The wise constructor of the monuments here referred to conceived the idea of elevating these waters by vast cisterns of masonry, built around the springs, thirty and forty feet in diameter, and thirty feet high; before doing which, however, he caused to be cut down to a great depth in steps converging towards the centre. The water, thus confined, rose, and still rises, sufficiently high to be carried by an aqueduct to Tyre, remains of which are yet to be seen for a great distance. At present, of the quantity of water discharged over the brims of these beautiful basins, a part is used to propel several mills; and there is now being erected a woollen factory, by order of Ibrahim Pacha. Why may it not have been used in Hiram's time? The surplus water now forms cascades, which deposite stalactites wherever they flow, and then finds its way through the meadows to the sea. Several Roman aqueducts run in different directions fom this common centre.

Of the immense antiquity of these magnificent wells, there is not the shadow of a doubt; and as to their originating with Solomon there is a great probability, as the tradition is not derived from the Christians of the crusades, but from the Arabs, who are much nearer the truth.

PHILADELPHIA.—There are six synagogues in that city; of these, three have ministers reputably known viz Rev. Isaac Leeser, of the Franklin synagogue; Rev. Morais, of the old Portuguese synagogue; Rev. Jacobs, formerly of Charleston.

A LITTLE printing-press has been sent from Paris to Constantinople. It is to find its place in the harem of Ribardi Effendi, and will be used exclusively for the benfit of the Turkish ladies.

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86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89
ap3 Oregon Street.

☞ Have you regaled yourself with one of the delicious CIGARS of either of those new and favorite brands mentioned below? If not, we advise your doing so immediately. They are to be found at KOZMINSY'S Cigar and Tobacco Depot, in Patten's Exchange, Sansome-street, where the "Patent Bulletin Board" is: La Florentina, La Espaniola, Valor De La Rama, Incian Z. Arango, Cosmopolita, Figaro, Cinto De Orion, Diamento, &c., &c.
ap2 1m

LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.

M'cKEE & Co.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
and in all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
PORTLAND, O. T.
RANKIN & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Wines and Liquors,
No. 59 Front Sreet.
AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.
FINE OLD BRANDY
WINE and GIN (in Bond)
M. SUTAINE & CO's CHAMPAGNE
feb11-3m OLD CIDER BRANDY

WORMSER BROTHERS,
Importers of and Dealers in
Wines and Liquors,
Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,
Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon o
NICKERSON & LOVETT,
Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.
HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required, To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31—tf.

BARRY & PATTEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
161 and 118 Montgomery Street,
m6-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.
N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb 12-G&V3m

KOSHER MEAT.
כשר
Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.
Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House.
SAN FRANCISCO,
Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.
Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. feb27

D. WOLF,
Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,
Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL
Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.
Keeps constantly on hand—
Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as SHOCHET. ap163m

בשר נענוץ-פעטט
GOOSE FAT.
LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has imported direct from Germany an excellent quality GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of $1 per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be served with this favorite commodity on the shortest notice. jan22-tf

S. LEVI,
No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps constantly on hand the kiuds of
Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,
At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge and at the shortest notice.
N. B. J. Goldsmith is the *Shochet.* feb12-G&V4m

כשר

☞ The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be had only at the following places:—
S. LEVI.
D. WOOLF.
Y. ABRAHAMS,
M. BECK.
I. GOLDSMITH.
March 1st, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Pattery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
5 G3 Shoes and Gaiters.

BOARDNG HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR expereince,) have fitted up this splendid building with especial regard to the comfort and convenience of both transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many Families, to whom it has become endeared as a **HOME**; consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The House is open at all hours,

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests to and from the boats.
jan29-5m **REGENSBURGER & STERN.**

NEW YORK HOTEL,
CORNER OF
Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.
BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House, has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st., between Montgomery and Leidsdorf.

Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her customers as herelofore. feb12-G1m

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rassette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.—Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.
feb12-3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

Strictly כשר
ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rassette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

Steckler's Exchange.
66 Sansome-street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, and renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared to render this Establishment a complete home to those who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders being invariably considered. feb19-G3m

Private Boarding.

122 Commercial Street.

The undersigned is prepared to accommodate her friends with suitable BOARDING AND LODGING.

N. B. Thankful for the patronage of the past she hopes, by her endeavors and attention to the comfort of her Boarders to merit a continuance for the future.
mar19-tf MRS. STODOLE.

AUG. J. SAULMAN. F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMANN'S
—{ COFFEE SALOON, }—
GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,
Armory Hall Building,
No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR ☜

RARE OPPORTUNITY
for
FAMILIES
to purchase good and cheap
GROCERIES
The well known WASHINGTON GROCERY,
WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,
must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited to give us a call, at an early day.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

—o—

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, etc. for Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls and Parties, received by

SAULMANN,
—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—
No. 128 Montgomery Street,
Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficien warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Ha of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
feb5-tf SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858, (5618.)

AGENCIES.

Mr. Bernhard Simon, of Portland, is our Agent for Oregon Territory, and is hereby authorized to receive payments and transact all business pertaining hereto. We have to thank Mr. Goetz—heretofore our Agent—for the attention and promptness evinced for our interests, and regret that his recent business arrangements are such that he has been compelled to desire the appointing of another.

☞ Mr. Isaac E. Hackenburg, of Cincinnati, is our authorized Agent for the States of Ohio and Kentucky.

☞ Mr. John L. Woolf, of St. Louis, is our authorized Agent for the State of Missouri.

J. ECKMAN & CO.

A Word in Season.

NUMBER II.

Veritas a quocunque dicitur a Deo est.—[Virgilius.

2. Certain burdens may be carried, and property, (though of no great value, nor the risk possibly incurred by postponement great), secured and saved.

Jesus ordered the man whom he had restored to health to carry home his *krabbaton* (couch, bed) on the Sabbath day, (*John* v: 8) though the man, being well, might have watched the property till night, till the exit of the Sabbath; or the value being small, he might have incurred the risk of a loss. But here again the concrete deed was to teach an abstract principle.

3. Work, more or less arduous, for the relief of bodily or mental uneasiness or distress of animals, and much more of man, as also all good deeds, will be allowed on the day, were it even a Sabbath.

"And he (Jesus) said unto them (the multitude): What man among you, having but one sheep, if it fall into a pit on a Sabbath day, will not lay hold on it and lift it out? How much more, then, is a man better than a sheep?" Wherefore, (says Jesus) *it is lawful to do well on Sabbath days.* Mat. xiii: 11, 12.

This lesson was given to establish two broad principles: we have a right to extricate ourselves and others from difficulties, (by honest labor,) and *to do any good work on Sabbath days.*

4. Any work, though hard and not useful in itself, if but instrumental in doing good, will be allowed on the day.

Jesus adduces the example of the work done by the priests in the temple on Sabbath days; they kindled fires, killed, fleeced, burnt and cooked on Sabbath, though sacrifices were not commanded, but merely allowed. *Jer.* vii: 22.

5. "My father worked hitherto, and I work. *John* v: 17, 19.

From this canon of Jesus, it will be obvious what the philosopher, moralist and the Christirn would enact, if he made Jesus his guide. It apperrs, that while the propriety of setting aside a daily, semi-weekly or weekly portion of time for rest and consecration, it must be left to individual discernment when that time is best consecrated by the observance, or the supersedence of the general rule.

The texts which we have quoted are plain Scripture: if the friends of a *Christian Sabbath* or *Legislative interference* object to them, we would beg them to adduce *one single text*, from the Apostles or Epistles, where a Sabbath is enjoined or interference desired or even allowed.

It, hence, will appear that our petition for non-interference of a legislature is more in consonance with the principles of Jesus and the apostles. *Rom.* xix: 7, 9; *Col.* ii: 16., and with the Constitution of our Republic, than are the well-meant petitions of a number of Christian constituents, whose "zeal," though commendable, is "not according to knowledge." They "do not understand the scripture."

In conclusion, we beg to state, that we have endeavored to argue on strictly conservative ground, and on Christian principles. We have advanced not the new, but the ancient, doctrines of Christianity However, to give a few of the many instances of our statements, it may not be amiss to quote a few of the eminent teachers of the church on the subject.

Justin Martyr, in the second century, when reproached by Trypho that the Christians had abolished the Sabbath, knowing it to be a fact, did not refute the charge; but very pertinently replied—"Instead of wasting a day in idleness, and calling it religion, this new law (the Gospel) will have you keep a *perpetual* Sabbath. Dial. c. Trypho.

Calvin, commenting in his "Institutes" on the Fourth Commandment, says—"This new law will have you keep a *perpetual* Sabbath." "He (Jesus) is the true fulfilment of the Sabbath———This is kept *not by one* day, but by the whole course of our life."———"Far away from Christians, therefore, should be the superstitious observance of days." Inst. B. II, ch. viii, sec. 31, 32.

We could quote among the ancients, Athanasius, Hieronymes, Origen, Chrysostom, Clemens; and among the modern, Archbishop Whately, Neander, Erasmus, McKnight, Romans xiv: 5, and a number of others; but we will allow Martin Luther to speak. [The English reader is referred to Coleridge's "Table-Talk," vol. ii, May 19,] "If any, where the day is made holy for the mere day's sake, if any, where any one set up its observance, upon a Jewish foundation, on the Decalogue, which is addressed to the Jew, "I am the Lord thy God, who brought thee out from the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage; then I order you to work on it, to ride on it," to dance on it, to do any thing that shall reprove this encroachment on the Christian spirit of liberty.

In closing this, our respectful address, we beg to state, that we could have procured a long list of petitioners against the Sunday Law; but in questions of a moral and intellectual nature, it is the *quality of the argument*, and not the *quantity of arguers*, that can have any weight with men distinguished for intellect and reputation; the latter will prefer yielding assent to moral conviction, rather than by the force of numerical power. We therefore, as the representative of the Jewish people in this State, did not think arrogating too much in approaching the honorable body of the legislature in the matter we have done—We will not impose by influence, when we hope to convince by argument.

We thus cherish the fond hope, that there will be numbers of Gamliels, "doctors" (learned) in the law, and held in reputation," among the representatives of the people, who, like that ancient senator, (who is held up by the apostles as a model to his successors,) will stand up and say: "Refrain from these men and let them alone," etc. *Acts*, v: 33, 39.

And with the apostle: "Let no man judge in meat and drink, or in respect of a holy day, or a Sabbath day." *Col.* ii: 16.

Who art thou that judgest another man's (God's) servant? To his own master he standeth or falleth: yea, he shall be holden up: (though he observeth no laws about meats and the celebration of days:) for God is able to make him stand. One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day" —thinks every day has to be sanctified both by his labor and by his rest." Let every man be persuaded in his own mind —satisfy his own conscience." *Rom.* xiv: 4, 6.—[Julius Eckman.

Sacramento, April 17, 1858.

Religious Revival.

"THE JERKS" REVIVED.

The present excitement known by the name of revival of religion, is well worthy the attention of every reader.

We would have hailed the excitement, had we seen it (instead of rousing mere votional feelings, and producing mental derangement in every degree,) directed in a practical course converting men from ideas of thoughtlessness, worldliness and sin to one of rational purified faith, and sincere devotion of his energies and powers to the cause of love and charity to a truly religious life.

We bow in reverence to the spirit of religion, wherever it manifests itself; we respect devotion even in the Heathen, but it must be the accompaniment of practical religion. "If any man among you seems to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain. Pure religion, and undefiled before God, the father, is "To visit the fatherless and widows in affliction, (pure *practical* religion) and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Jes. i: 26, 27. We, in charity, will hope, that there are also true conversions; but it must be conceded, that we do not at all perceive the requisite of religion any more complied with now than heretofore "It is," says the prophet, "to spread loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke. Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and to bring the homeless afflicted to thy house? when thou seeest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thy own flesh? Isaiah lviii: 6, 7. Have we seen any indication of the practice of such Religion? Have those who storm heaven, by night and by day, raised their voice against the oppressed Chinamen? Have they pleaded on behalf of the colored brother? Are the poor better attended to, and the hungry better fed? Making long prayers, is not religion. "Keep thy foot, when (be careful how) thou goest to the house of God," says the Word, "and be more ready to *obey* than to bring the *sacrifice of fool* [a fool's voice is known by multitude of words Ecclesiastes v: 3.] Be not rash with thy mouth, nor hasty with thy heart, [desires, affections] to utter *words* before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth: therefore let thy words be few," Ecc. v: 1, 2. Let us see religious reform, and we shall hail it even under excitement.

Our limits do not allow us to expatiate. The tendency may after all be good, but for the present, while we do not hear of one meeting for practical reform, we hear of prejudicial results. We confine ourselves to the following reports. The Livingston County *News* says:—

"We learn that at Avoca, Ill., the Methodists are having a religious excitement. At meetings of this kind we believe it is customary for the attendants to have what is termed 'the power.' But at this place the wonder has assumed a different shape; members of the audience are suddenly siezed with violent spasms causing them to jump up and tumble down, writhe and twist and tumble about generally like 'a parched pea.' Our informant says, a man passing the streets one day, feeling the influence coming upon him, fastened his arms about a post to keep from being taken up or thrown down, and had it not been that the ground was frozen, the post would have been thus miraculously pulled up. Those thus affected, cling to their seats in the vain attempt to keep themselves within bounds, but the more they exert themselves to keep quiet, the more they are jerked and strung about."

Another account says:—

"From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet and heads would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently frightful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become disheveled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers, and unconverted men who tried to resist it, by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly around their bodies, but in spite of themselves, their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves."

"The power," which Methodists and other religionists are wont to evoke in their "praying circles," is usually doubtless nothing more nor less than the influence of spirits—though they usually term it the "Spirit of God." In order to revive the "jerks," it is only necessary, that the people should come into rapport with a class of spirits who delight to exercise or amuse themselves in that way. Had such scenes as those above described occurred at a Spiritualist meeting, it would have been a terrible scandal; bnt Methodism has become "respectable," and that alters the case entirely.—[Ed.

The Advantages of Literature.

Many who are not possessed of wealth or high standing in society, are apt to repine at their situation—to regret that they are debarred from much refined and intellectual intercourse; but this deprivation is in a great measure ideal; there is an intercourse far more intelligent than that of any living society whatever—the great commonwealth of letters—which knows no distinction of persons, admits of no adventitious superiority, where every thing is rated at its real value, and reduced to its legitimate standard. Whatever may have been the rank of authors, the wealth or consequence attaching to their living persons, they exact no further homage; they are entertained without expense, dismissed without ceremony; they are at once our perceptors, masters, servants; they come or go at our bidding; they speak or are dumb at our pleasure. We open the book, its eloquence streams upon us; we close the leaves, it is instantly closed in silence. We have the best thoughts of the best men in the best possible form; we benefit by a close communion with great and shining characters, without being annoyed by those foibles and eccentricities which appear to be more particularly inherent in genius. Had we lived in the same time and possessed the intimacy of Dr. Johnson, we should have been shocked to find that, with all his intelligence and strength of mind, he was contracted in principle, insolent and overbearing in argument. We should have blushed for the tarnished honor of our common nature, to think that so great a mind as Adison could have been meanly jealous of cotemporary worth. And as we all know, poor Goldschmidt, amidst innumerable foibles and follies, was so great a glutton of praise that he considered the applause bestowed upon a rope-dancer unjustly diverted from himself; and, in the presence of Dr. Johnson and several others, actually broke his shins in a clumsy attempt to prove he could surpass him. In books are treasueed up the matured fruits of the greatest and most cultivated minds; they contain the pure and condensed intelligence of the human mind, without any proportionate alloy of its passions and weaknesses. Thus the noblest conceptions of our nature are preserved in the odors of language, as formerly the bodies of the great and noble were embalmed in perfumes. In reading history, for instance, we participate in the actions of the illustrious dead, and exchange with pleasure the dull monotony of our own existence for the glorious achievements and enthusiasm of theirs. Under the pen of the historian, the events of time undergo a refining and condensing process: he retains all that is worth preserving, the kernel, without the husks or shell. We thus engage in war without the peril of a wound, and accompany the voyager without encountering the dangers of the seas.

The correspondent of the London Times sends that paper a copy of a new Arabic newspaper, "*Hadiekhat el Akhdar*, or The Garden of News."

Another Liturgy.

Dr. Stein, Rabbi of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, is preparing a new Hebrew Prayer-Book. A certain Mr. Kercheim, of Frankfort, speaks sarcastically about its appearance. When, in 1818, the Temple of Hamburg made the first efforts to have its prayers express the conviction of its members—and to pray for what we do not desire, and what we do not believe we can receive is, indeed, sinful—twelve rabbis pronounced the anathema against the institution. On the appearance of the second edition, again the rabbis of Germany raised their voices for and against it. Since that time the want of omitting much from our prayers which the age in which we live cannot subscribe to—which modern conviction cannot assent to—has been felt in many Congregations. Emendations were made by Drs. Solomon, of Hamburg; Geiger, of Breslau; Stein, of Frankfort; Hertzbacher, of New York; Wise, of Cincinnati,* and others. Their productions were adopted by many minor Synagogues; and if, at the first appearance of an amended Liturgy, here and there a voice was raised against it, it soon subsided.

It seems that the conviction is gaining ground that it is better not to pray for what people do not believe, than to make the lips utter what the heart cannot feel. As to the breach of uniformity which is caused by the change—if we differ in opinion about some dogmatical points—in fundamentals all Israel agrees. If such be an evil, let us not augment it by hypocrisy. If the greater, or even the smaller, number of a Congregation alter their views about certain matters of faith, it is better to change the Liturgy than to express what is not believed. And universally it will be found that the amended Liturgy will be that which everybody can use, while the former they could not.

Prayers ought to be general—ought to contain nothing dogmatical—ought to express our actual wants; they, to interest every member, individually, ought to ask for blessings necessary to supply individual wants.

If we want to find an excellent model for a prayer asking for temporal blessings, the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the Temple of Jerusalem, furnisnes such. It was a prayer in which the whole people could join. We do not think there is as much danger of breaking the unity of Israel by eliminating, as by continuing in the ritual what is no more universally believed. Almost without exception we find in the modern Prayer-Books the prayers for a literal restoration to Palestine—for a pesronal Messiah—for the resurrection of the body, and for a restoration of animal sacrifices.

* Under the title of "Thephilath Benai Yeshurun, Minhag America," Part First, published by Bloch & Co., Cincinnati. The book, if ordered, will be sent to any part of the United States free of postage, at the following prices: the Hebrew Text, in sheep, 75 cts.—with Translations, English or German, $1 50 to $3 a copy, according to the binding. A liberal discount is allowed to Schools and Agents.

A Lesson to Agitators.

We have had occasion to allude in these columns to the persecuting spirit that manifests itself on the continent of Europe. It will afford to every friend of humanity a satisfaction to see, how the French authorities keep that baneful spirit of religious persecution down. In a work, under the title "True and False Catholics," a Mr. Martin violently attacked the liberty of free worship, and particularly the creed of Israel. Speaking of the massacres of the Jews by the crusaders before their departure, he goes on to say, that these butcheries were "inspired by a feeling of *glowing piety*." In the sequel he asks with what right the equality of the Jews in civil matter was pronounced, and how could man heartily offer his hand to the Jew who is still stained by *the blood of God* (the man is *insane* to pronounce such a blasphemy.) At the request of the Ministry of the 6th chamber, Martin was condemned to *six* months *imprisonment*, and to a *fine* of $2000. The imperial procurator proved the offense to be one *against the State.*

In compliance with an old custom in the Prussian Royal Family, every Prince must learn a trade, and that of a compositor was the one chosen by Prince Frederick William.

Jewish Converts—$10,000 a Head.

All means have been tried to convert the Jews to the Christianity of the prevailing sects; but all efforts failed. During the Middle Ages they tried to baptize Jews with fire and water. They tried to convince them by prison and chains—to ostracise them of their faith by reproaches and persecution; but all attempts were in vain. Our modern times apply quite other means. Their missionaries try to persuade, convince, bribe; but all again fails. Nor can it be otherwise. The dogma of the popular churches has been baptized too deeply in Asiatic heathen absurdities. The Church has to purify itself first, before it can make any progress except among African and Asiatic homgenial elements.

Had we the command over half the money which the London Missionary Society has thrown away to convert the Jews, we would have alleviated all the poverty of Ireland by forwarding emigrants to and settling them in America. Among the Missionary Stations, one is in Jerusalem—there exists a Protestant Mission since several years, and lately another, established by Catholics. And what was the success of the former? We clip the following from a religious exchange:—

Conversion of the Jews.—The conversion of Jews in Palestine used to cost about ten thousand dollars a head; but even at this rate the mill does not grind well. Bishop Gobat very honestly breathes discouragement, talks of the doubtful piety of those who are converted and the growing hate of the Moslem race. Services are regularly conducted in five languages; monthly, weekly and other meetings held—money lavished—eight schools maintained with hardly any result. All over Palestine it is the same. Cannot the Church Missionary Society take Dr. Livingstone's advice, and not try to drive in the wedge headforemost?

Perhaps it may be asked: If Judaism were to send its missionaries among Christians would it fare any better? Perhaps that Judaism professed by the Orthodox Synagogue would share the same fate as the Christianity of the Orthodox Church, with the difference that the Jew cannot digest the fundamental bases of Christianity—the whole foundation being wrong—while the Christian will easily subscribe to the fundamental principles of Judaism; but he will object to "the superstructure," the "aftergrowth." We hope the time is fast approaching when both systems will be purified, and render their efforts purely to the service of God.

Correspondence.

Nevada, April 28, 1858.

Editors Gleaner: At an Election of the Nevada Hebrew Benevolent Society, held April 2d, the following Officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:—

Jacob Kohlman, President;
H. Baruch, Vice-President;
K. Rice, Treasurer;
A. Blochman, Secretary;
S. Rice, Collector.

L. M. Cohn, P. Aseger, D. S. Shirpsen, As. Rosenheim, S. Rosenthal, } Directors.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the retiring Board of Officers for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

Resolved, That these Proceedings be furnished the *Weekly Gleaner* for publication.

A. Blcohman, Secretary.

We are pleased to learn through several of our Nevada correspondents that the Society has, at the present time, thirty-seven active members, by whose united efforts our poor or unfortunate brethren have received timely succor. We were an *eye-witness* to their charitable acts when Grass Valley was destroyed by fire on the morning of *Rosh Hashannah*, 1856. Truly, there is no object so great as charity—no effort so meritorious.—We wish them as individuals the reward they so well deserve; and, as a Benevolent Institution, that degree of prosperity that will enable them, when necessity requires it, (which we hope will not be often,) to aid the distressed widow and orphan, succor the sick and inter the dead.—Co-Editor.

San Francisco, April 29, 1858.

Editors Gleaner:—Will you please to reply to the following: "Can an Israelite, who is a *Cohen* marry a widow and not infringe *Talmudic* or other laws? If any, what are the penalties? L. D. & E. W.

There are laws against such, and also penalties, which we will quote in our next number.—Ed. Gleaner.

Importance of Religious Instruction.—What importance is attached to religious instruction may be gathered from the fact that many European governments provide prisoners with proper teachers—a lesson to those who do not even provide such for their own children. The Prussian government supplied the prison of Gumbiennen with Prayer-Books Pentateuchs, Machsorim, also with Dr. Philipsohn's School Magazine, Bibles, Feitel's Hauspostille, Meisel's Homilies and Herxheimer's Jesodah Haddath.

The Festival of the Pennsylvania Fire Company, No. 12.—We are the recipients of Complimentary Tickets for the Soiree to be given this evening by Pennsylvania Fire Co., No. 12, and beg to return our thanks. The Programme portrays that the entertainment will be unusually attractive. We premise there will be not a few *sparks* kindled into a *flame*, which will require "Pennsylvania" to display more than her usual active and arduous exertions in order to quench. Beware of the conflagration of *hearts* this evening! Have the *machine* near at hand to cool us—from the effect of such fascination.

The "Dawson House," Sacramento.—We take pleasure in recommending this House to our friends in every respect. The accommodations, internal arrangements for comfort and the very reasonable charges, render this splendid mansion as acceptable to the respectable traveller of moderate means as any in that city.—The House is commodious, containing two hundred rooms. No traveller will leave this Hotel dissatisfied, or without returning to it when having occasion to visit Sacramento.—

Joseph Shannon, Esq.—We are glad to be able to state that the health of our former County Treasurer is gradually improving.—The nature of his case precludes the speedy operation of remedial or palliative agents; but the unremitting care of a devoted family and the solicitous attention of the physician and friends, have already had the desired effect.

Foreign Intelligence.

Kopenhagen.—We have already had several occasions to speak laudably of the state of Jewish affairs of that city—owing much to the efforts of Dr. Wolff who labors there since a numbrr of years. The repulsive dead form of the synagogue, estranged numbers from her bosom. With the arrival of Dr. Wolff the institution regenerated itself under a more modern estetic form. The more respectable members who formerly could not attend the synagogue, which had no unction or attraction for them, again felt happy to see their faith represented under attractive forms, and explained in a rational manner. Dr. Wolff succeeded in joining the small Mynianim into one great body. Before his time, the transition from the synagogue to the church, was not a rare occurrence, but since that time such cases are more rare. On the contrary, of late years fifteen conversions from the church to the synagogue occurred in Kopenhagen. The number would have been greater, if such cases were not attended with known difficulties.

Strasburg.—We read in the "Lien d'Israel": "We have to record another case of conversion to Judaism, which took place at Strasburg. A Parisian of mature age, and in good social position, arrived there some time ago, and from motives with which we are not acquainted, but which we are assured are most honorable and disinterested, solicited the favor of being admitted into the fellowship of the synagogue. The applicant, who had prepared himself long ago for this act, underwent the preliminary religious examination in a manaer which exhibited in him an unmistakeable resolution, and a sincere well-established conviction. Having complied with all the rites and practices prescribed for such occasions, he was at last admitted into the Abrahamic covenant."

Moravia.—In three more cities of Moravia has the Austrian government lately appointed Jewish teachers of religion. The number of Jewish pupils at the high-schools increase from year to year. The desire after secular knowledge is insatiable. Many of the Congregation are sufficiently intelligent to have the office of rabbi occupied by men who, with rabbinical knowledge combine a modern education. These men labor hard for the elevation of the people in the pulpit and the schools The rabbi of Neurausnitz preaches every Sabbath to the youth of both sexes, and his labors are duly appreciated. Boskowitz has a school of four classes, and a rabbinical seminary in embryo.

Bona, *Algeria.*—An extraordinary spectacle was witnessed some time ago at Bona. The distribution of prizes in the Jewish school took place under the presidency of a Christian general (General Perrigot,) and a Mahometan magistrate, (Sid Ben-Tajeb, assessor of the civil tribunal,) and in the presence of some Mahometan ladies, who occupied a laticed lodge. A number of other respectable Mahometans were present. The young disciples, on the occasion, performed in French a drama entitled "Filial Affection," and the performance, as well as the highly satisfactory proceedings, form the subject of a high eulogium in the "Seyhouses," a journal appearing at Bona.

France.—Several Jews were severely wounded in the late attempt against the life of Louis Napoleon. Among others, we find the name of Mr. Samuel, Quarter-Master of the Imperial Guard. But, correctly remarks the editor of the *Zeit. des Jud.*, "though we find Jews victims of conspiracies, we never see them actors in treasonable undertakings."

Piedmont.—The municipality of Vercelli, having occasion to change the names of the streets of the town, took the opportunity of perpetuating the memory of a benevolent Jew, dead long ago, by giving his name to the street in which is situated a Jewish charitable institution established by the deceased.

Lemberg.—*Gallicia.*—There Dr. Schwabacher teaches with success. Being assisted by men of education, he succeeded in creating a Society which supports sixty children with the necessaries of life. He has under his supervision three schools, with about 1,200 pupils. And so it seems that even Gallicia is in advance of other countries that boast so much of intelligence.

London.—After a tedious debate the bill for altering the Parliamentary Oath was read, on Feb. 10th, for the second time.

Vienna.—The new Temple is to be dedicated during the present month. This slpendid edifice is to be illuminated by 600 gas-flames.

Summary of News.

John C. Freemont is at present in this city His family are residing at Mariposa.

The clipper ships Andrew Jackson and Lookout have just arrived from New York.

An incendiary attempt to destroy the steamer General Kearny, at Sacramento, was made on Sunday last, but failed.

Charles Willson, the mail-carrier between Kern River and Los Angelos, has been missing since the 2d inst. It is feared he has been murdered.

It is said that Col. Kane, the United States Commissioner to treat with the Mormons, has succeeding in settling the difficulties that exist between that people and our Government, and that the troops will be allowed to enter the city without molestation. It is also asserted that the Mormons will leave Salt Lake and settle on the Colorado river.

An intense excitement exists in Tuolumne county relative to Quartz Veins. A new lode has been discovered between the North and Middle Forks of the Tuolumne river, and shortly afterwards upwards of a thousand miners visited the locality and staked out claims.

The number of laws passed by the last Legislature is estimated at not far from four hundred.

John Allen committed suicide at Saw Mil Flat, near Sonora, on the 17th inst.

On Monday last, at Sacramento, the thermometer stood at 92°.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts:
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
feb12-G4m

Opening of Spring Goods
..AT..
SIMON & BOHM'S,
59 Sacramento-street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jaconets—Dollfus Mieig & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brilliantes, Organdies;
Barages, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes:
Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown Sheetings.
All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.
feb26-G3ffi

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.
And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslauer, A. Morris.
may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SIMON. L. DINKELSPIEL. L. TICHNER.
SIMON, DINKELSPIEL & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

LANG & SPORBORG,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 5, Custom House Block.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber o
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 95 California-street.
feb5-G&V5m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an22-G3m

L. K. LABATT. J. J. LABATT.
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 162 Sacramento-street, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
feb12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,
119 Montgomery-street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. H. DANAHER. TH. E. SCHMIDT.
jan 29-G&V3m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
—No. 147 Sacramento-street.—
Call and judge as to prices. jan29-G, V2m

LESZYNSKY & WOLF,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
No. 123 Montgomery-street.
Packages sent to all parts of the city free of charge.
LESSER LESZYNSKY. LUDWIG WOLF.
jan29-G&V-1m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Edgings, Laces, HUGHES & WALLACE
Hosiery, Gloves, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Furnishing Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE
Yankee Notions, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Millinery Goods, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Ribbons, Flowers, HUGHES & WALLACE.
Dress Trimmings, HUGHES & WALLACE
Perfumeries, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
Bonnets, Flats, &c., HUGHES & WALLACE.
☞ Cheap for Cash or approved Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento-street.
jan8-G&V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.
J. GODCHAUX, }

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods, HOSIERY, &C.
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.
UHLFELDER & CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Mounaies, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER.
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&C., &C.,
Battery-street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Office, in New York; No. 72 William-street, up stairs.
feb12-G4m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California-street, between Sansome and Battery,
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's, Dougherty's, Crehore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS. J. ROSENFELD.
feb26G-3m

CLOTHING, &c.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.
No. 71 Battery St. bet. Sacramento and Cal. sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE TO THIS MARKET.
Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring and Summer Stock.
S. MAYER & BRO.,
feb5-G4m 93 California-street.

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
feb19-G4m

CLOTHING, &C.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER
FURNISHING GOODS!
Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco prices. jan29G&v5m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!
WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento-street.
COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
☞ Call and judge for yourself.
ASHIM BROTHERS,
mar19-4m 118 Sacramento-street.

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS,)
jan22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento-st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side.
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness, durability and despatch mar19-3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Choicest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Battery-streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon our prompt execution of the same n strict compliance as to the *quality* ordered. feb12-G&V5m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin-Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. feb12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. feb12-G4m

GENUINE MEERCHAUM PIPES,
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No, 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento-street, up-stairs.
IMPORTERS of German and French
DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC
feb13-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
HAVA A AND DOMESTIC CGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO.
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC..
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
feb19-G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 69 First Avenue, N. Y. }
J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal. }
E. & J. ROSENFELD,
Importers and Dealers in
Cigars Tobacco, &c., &c.,
57 Sacramento-street. feb26-G4m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "Ne Plus Ultra."
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansom eet.
mar19-3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - $150,000.
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London. Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.
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Wm L. Ling, Esq. Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. William H. Macy, Esq.
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Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap8 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

HATS, CAPS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR,
....BY....
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS, for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30-1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber n
HATS & CAPS,
49 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
feb5-G&V4m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
ja30—3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by Mr. Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
feb19-G3m GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay-street, (above Montgomery-street,)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar12-3m

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,.....$600,000,

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JANES,.....TREASURER.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
Union Bank of London,
London;
Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS
Forwarders and Commission Agents:
SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,
----AND----
Insure under our own open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz,:—
Indemnity Mutual Marine;
Marine Insurance;
Royal Exchange Insurance; and
London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS
To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the "American and European Express and Exchange Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,
In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES
To Oregon and Intermediate Points on the Northern Coast, Port Townsend and Olympia.
To San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
N B. For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commissions, specifying their powers as our Agents. Such "Appointments" they are required to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
OFFICE – Corner California and Montgomery-streets.
LOUIS McLANE,
General Agent for California.
G. W. BELL,
SAMUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.
feb26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA.
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.
VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, ugust, 1855.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
R. H. VANCE;
Has, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received
THE FIRST PREMIUM
warded by the State Fair of 1856, being the
THIRD TIME
RECEIVED AGAINST ALL
COMPETITORS,
Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.
To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting
AMBROTYPES
for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.
I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS, "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.
Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.
If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of **Sacramento and Montgomery streets.** feb20-3m

DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Corner Washington and Dupont streets,
PRICES TO SUIT.

MR. HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence en this city, gained and secured the custom and confidence of, not only his countrymen, the German portion of our inhabitants, but of the public at large, by his ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses in different styles and sizes.
His prices, from the moderate sum of **$1** up to **$25**, renders it within the reach of almost every body to have a good likeness taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to surprise a loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.
jy 10

The Old Established Pawnbroker.
$25,000 TO LOAN.
H. MYERS,
In the Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street, adjoining the Verandah,
Takes this method to inform his various customers that he is now prepared to make advances on all descriptions of Merchandize, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of Instruments, etc.
Has constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges of all descriptions, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, Instruments, &c. feb26 G3m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

T. J. L. SMILEY, GEO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.
SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS AND BLANKETS ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, E. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.
REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.
Regular Sales by Catalogue,
—OF—
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SHOES,
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
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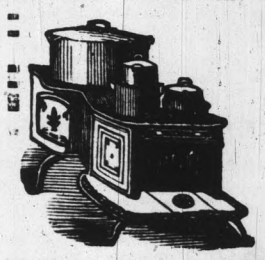
R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.
THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,
Auctioneers,
Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 California street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.
Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and General Merchandize received and promptly attended to.
Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their experience and attention to their business, to deserve an increased continuance of patronage from their friends and the public for the future. feb26-G3m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize
Auction House,
Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,
Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Consignors may depend upon proper attention being bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.
feb26-G3m

M. MORITZ & CO.,
Importer and Dealer in Stoves,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares, &c., &c.,
146 Clay Street, San Francisco.
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
feb19-G6m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER
AND
DEALER
IN
MARBLE
Grave Stones.
MARBLE MONUMENT.
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.
Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.
[Successor to Wingate and Massey,]
UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.
Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shipment to the Atlantic States.
N B, — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,
161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
AND
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery and Kearny-streets.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Country orders promptly attended to, and general commissions executed.
☞ N. B. No business connection with Isaac S. Josephi.
jan29-G&V3m

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,
Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,
177, WASHINGTON STREET,
jel2 San Francisco.

JEWELRY.
H. M. LEWIS,
WATCH MAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)
IMPORTER OF
Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.
Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.
Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.
☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer
WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.
HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.
Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order, by skilful workmen.
No connection with any other house
Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

JOHN W. TUCKER,
IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE
Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.
QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.
Watches repaired with care and warranted.
No. 125 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb13-3m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,
WATCH MAKERS,
AND
JEWELERS,
No. 167 Washington Street,
HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
FINE WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
QUARTZ WORK, ETC.
In Silver Ware,
We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;
silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,
Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,
silver napkin rings, &c. &c.
Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at very low prices. mh6tf

H. BIEN,
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spectacles, &c., 309 Stockton-street, (Virginia Block,) San Francisco.
N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. feb26-G4m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
AND
Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
—AND—
Block Work.
Has removed to No. 166 Clay Stre
San Francis
☞ Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.
DENTIST
Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,
SURGEON **DENTIST.**
182 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Prices greatly reduced.
☞ ADVICE GRATIS.

A Card.
☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. jan10-3m

ROBERT SANDER & CO.,
APOTHECARIES,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
Near Montgomery, Opposite the Express Building.
Prescriptions invariably prepared personally by Mr. Sander, whose experience is well established.
feb5-G&V3m

CARL PRECHT,
Dr. Med. Chir. and Accoucheur.
Office hours from 7 to 11 o'clock, A. M.
223 Dupont street, near to Washington.
jy 10

DR. J. REGENSBURGER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
NO. 128 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
Je 19-3 m San Francisco.

REMOVAL.
Elias Woolf,
CHIEF כוהן
Has removed from Pine street to 238 Stockton street east side, one door from Washington,
He will be happy to attend on those who may please to hor onhim with their confidence

ALBERT KUNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
F-U-R-N-I-T-U-R-E D-E-A-L-E-R.,
No. 140, North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
—o—
Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.
—o—
☞ Orders from Country Dealers and others particularly attended to. se4

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.
HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.
In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.
Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

Family Sewing Machines,
Manufactured by
WHEELER & WILSON.
H, C. HAYDEN, AGENT,
No. 157 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Montgomery-streets.
mar 6-1m

HISTORICAL.

Joan of Arc.

[CONTINUED FROM NO. 15.]

The following day, the pompous prelates having assembled, the maid was conducted to the vast hall where they sat. Upon being questioned, she related all that she had seen and heard in a sweet-touching voice, and with a simplicity and innocence that already won the grim judges before whom she meekly stood. After she asserted that she obeyed the directions of God and his angels, a Dominican friar said, "Joan, thou sayest that God wishes to deliver the people of France; if such be his will, he has no need of men-at-arms." To this she readily replied, "Ah, the men-at-arms will fight, and God will give the victory." A professor of theology in the university, demanded a sign from her by which they might believe in the holiness of her mission. To this she quickly retorted, "I have not come to Poitiers to work signs or miracles; my sign will be the raising of the siege of Orleans. Give me men-at-arms, few or many, and I will go."

With all their cross-questioning, they could find nothing to condemn in her, and therefore countenanced the granting of the forces she asked. The people of Poitiers went in crowds to see her, wept at her winning, childish purity, and declared "the maid was of God."

Messengers from Dunois, the celebrated bastard of Orleans, who with his forces was in the besieged city, urged hasty measures to be adopted. In reply to his impatient demands, Joan was fully equipped and provided with a suitable escort. She wore a complete suit of white armor, a small axe, and at her side a sword upon which was engraved the royal insignia of three *fleur-de lis*. This sword she had demanded from the learned assembly, telling them they would find it behind the altar of St. Catharine's cathedral at Fierbois. This information proving correct, the awed monks carried the miraculous sword to the girl, whom they seriously began to fear, forgetting she had prayed at St. Catharine's altar for hours. when she might have heard the whisperings of priests, or have spied the sword herself?; yet undoubtedly she believed it had been placed there by her favorite saint.

She bore a white standard in her hand, embroidered with *fleur-de-lis*, and upon which was represented a shield and sword surmounted by a crown, and a beautifully painted image of Jesus. Thus equipped and mounted upon her black charger, accompanied by one of her own brothers, a page, a *maitre d'hotel*, an old knight, his valets, and a confessor of the order of St. Augustine, she set out for Blois, where a large body of troops were rallying to follow her charmed standard.

The impatient army waited on the banks of the Loire, with a large convoy of provisions for the relief of the beleaguered city. Joan was received by them with enthusiastic shouts. Young, beautiful, modest, and courageous with the attributes of a saint, the soldiers looked upon her with mingled admiration, worship and fear. She found herself surrounded by the cavaliers of Italy and Arragon, the valiant Scots, the Gascon nobles, the fierce "fire-eaters" of the gallant Count Dunois, and the cruel but brave Armagnacs—a band of ferocious brigands, with captains at their head, who had long been the terror of France. One of them, Gilles de Retz, was not only the robber hero of his own times, but as the original of "Blue Beard" has been immortalized as the "bugbear" of nursery tales, through every succeeding generation. With such a promiscuous and fearful host, the brave girl unfurled her sainted banner, and turned her face towards the besieged city of Orleans. It was spring-time; the meadows were carpeted with velvety green, the vast forests had put off their sombre dress and sported fresh fragrant leaves. The air, clear and invigorating in its freshness, inspired the army with buoyant hopes and a good-will that made them readily obedient to the commands of their gentle leader. She banished from the soldiers' camp all profligacy, endeavoring to elevate the debased character of her followers. During the first day's journey, she caused an altar to be erected on the banks of the Loire in the open air; she also partook of the communion and required the same of the soldiers.

Hearing one of the robber captains, La Hire, swearing violently, she mildly rebuked him; fierce as he was, he received it with humility, promising in future to "swear only by his baton." Joan's purity, gentleness and religious zeal, gained her a strong power over those Armagnac brigands, who would have devotedly followed her wherever she chose to lead, even on a crusade to the Holy Sepulchre. The remainder of the army were scarcely less infatuated; their enthusiasm increased daily as they saw her sharing their hardships, sleeping unpillowed upon the damp earth, encased in her protecting armor.

They marched rapidly along the southern banks of the Loire, and having passed Chambourd, they approached within a few leagues of Orleans. Joan was impatient to cross the river and enter the city on the northern side, where the English encampment lay. This the chiefs would not hear to, and their counsel was supported by the Count Dunois, who came from Orleans with an escort to meet them and induced Joan to adopt a less perilous entrance by water.

Orleans stood at the extremity of an elevated plain, which terminates near the banks of the Loire. The broad rapid river, washing its southern walls, prevented the English from investing it completely. In the beginning of the siege, the French had burned the entire suburbs, which contained a countless number of churches, convents and monasteries, that would have served as so many strongholds for the English, besides many finely-built houses—the resorts of the burghers of Orleans. The inhabitants had retired within the embattled walls that encircled the city thickly planted with cannon which, by the destruction of the suburbs, could play freely among advancing ranks of the besiegers.

The English were protected by fifty or bastilles and forts, erected and strongly garrisoned by men-at-arms, whose commanders were selected from the flower of the English army. The commander-in-chief, Salisbury, and the distinguished Talbot, occupied the nearest bastille, while the one next the Loire was intrusted to Sir William Glasdale, as being a post of danger. Moving towers and battering engines added to the formidable and firm appearance of their position.

The English soldiers were nearly as superstitious as their foes, and their army was partly composed of French troops of the Burgundian party. They were filled with dread and fear at the thought of fighting against a maid commissioned by heaven, or as some thought, a sorceress, or a saint who had the power of striking them to the earth by a word. Her fame had arrived before her, but her entrance into Orleans escaped the vigilance of the English, since it was covered by the darkness of a midnight tempest, as is asserted by some. Others record her arrival at "eight o'clock of the evening April 29th, when so great and eager was the crowd, striving to touch her horse at least, that her progress through the streets was exceedingly slow; they gazed at her as if they were beholding an angel. She rode along, speaking kindly to the people, and, after offering up prayers in the church, repaired to the house of the Duke of Orleans' treasurer, an honorable man, whose wife and daughter gladly welcomed her."

The succeeding day, she rode gaily round the walls of the city, to reconnoitre the English bastilles, followed by a crowd who afterward repaired with her to the church of Saint-Croix to attend vespers, and with French readiness to laugh or shed tears, as occasion might direct, "when she wept at prayers they wept likewise." The citizens were bewitched by her presence, and made the most extravagant expressions of joy, feasted and smiled upon each other at the prospect of a near deliverance from their enemies. The army were raised above all fear, "drunk with religion and war," and furious with a fanaticism equal to their previous despair.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A bill has passed the Legislature of Ohio prohibiting the intermarrage of first cousins.

Arrival of the Sonora.

The steamship *Sonora* arrived yesterday morning from Panama.

The news brought is not important. The Eastern papers are mostly filled, as usual, with details of shocking murders and other crimes. California may well feel sympathy for those living in such a state of society.

It appears that the Mormon difficulties are not settled, and the war is still going on—though with little activity on either side.

There is some probability, at last, of a termination of the Kansas troubles.

The steamships of the Collin's (American) Line have been sold by the sheriff for $50,000—the liens upon them being $657,000, and the estimated value of the three vessels was $2,500,000!

RECEIPTS.

We acknowledge remittances from Messrs. Cohn & Co., M. Lasky, D. Warzowsky, of El Dorado. We thank Mr. N. Rhine, of Mud Springs, for his attention to our interests.

BIRTHS.

In this city, 17th inst., the wife of Adolphe Godchaux of a son.

In this city, 21st inst., the wife of Heman J. Reynolds of a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND FESTIVAL.

Pennsylvania Fire Company, No. 12.

AT MUSICAL HALL—THIS EVENING.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Grand March, composed by.....Boem
2. Overture, "Ferdinand Cortez,".....Spontini
3. Waltz, "Fair Star,".....D'Albert.
4. Aria, "Nabucco,".....Verdi.
5. La Patronille episode de nuit.....Kourakin.
6. Grand Fantasia on Favorite Scotch Airs.....Tutton.

PART II.

1. Quartette, by the "Pennsylvanians," who have kindly volunteered.
2. Pennsylvania Legend, by Johnson.
3. "Anna Laurie," (by request.)
4. Clarionette Solo, "Sontag Polka," with Variations.
5. Ballad: "We May Be Happy Yet," from Balfe's Opera of the "Daughter of St. Mark."

PART III.

Quadrilles, Polkas, Schottisches, Waltzes, &c.

CONDUCTOR,.....R. HEROLD.

Admission Cards, $1. ap30.1t*

Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

MAY 9.—DEBATE—Has the Discovery of Gold in California Benefitted the World at Large?

Affirmative—Messrs. A. Hoffman, J. Blumenthal, D. Cohn.

Negative—Messrs. E. Levy, T. J. Labatt, S. Solomons.

POETICAL ESSAY—"The World in 1958," by S. Solomons.

RECITATION—By B. E. Van Stra aten.

Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Members, residing in the interior, will please notify the undersigned of the week when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during April and May.

Subscribers, prior to the 7th, can procure Admission Cards by applying to L. Cahn, President.

S. SOLOMONS, D. COHN, A. NEWBERGER, } Committee on Debates, Lectures, &c.

San Francisco, April 23, 1858.

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,
Importers of
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No, 71 California street.

Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper ship as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale market prices. ap9.3m

R. KRAMBACH,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY,
Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,
Cutlery, Lamps, &c.
No. 140 Clay Street,
Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff Street, ap9.3m

LYCEUM,
Corner of Washington and Montgomery Streets.

New Performance for Families!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 1st, 1858.

Miss C. CHAPMAN and the WHOLE COMPANY will appear in
TWO BEAUTIFUL PIECES!
----WITH----
Singing and Dancing.
Admission, 25 cents.—Performance to commence at 2 o'clock ap30.1t

JOSEPH BROTHERS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,
&c., &c.,
149 Montgomery street, between Clay and Merchant.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap9 3m

MRS. DANNENBERG'S
EMBROIDERY STORE,
164 Sacramento-street, near Kearny.

We would call the attention of the Ladies and the Public to our Establishment and our own Manufactures of all kinds of EMBROIDERY, comprising—
Infants' Cloaks, Capes, Skirts, Robes, Dresses, Caps, Hoods, Lace Caps, &c., &c., &c.,
in the greatest variety. Also, every description of Goods for INFANTS' WEAR.
Embroidering Silk, Floss, Cotton, etc., etc., of Every Color and Quality, for Needlework, always on hand.

N. B. Embroidering, Marking, Designing and Stamping done to order at Mrs. Dannenberg's, 164 Sacramento street. ap16.3m

PRASLOW & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
No. 92 California Street

Receive by every steamer large assortments of every description of Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing.
Prompt attention paid to all orders. ap16.3m

ADOLPH HIRSCH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
China, Glass and Earthenware,
Britannia and Plated Ware,
CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,
&c., &c,,
..AT HIS OLD STAND..
152 Kearny Street,
Between Commercial and Sacramento-streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.
ap9.tf

SACRAMENTO.

DAWSON HOUSE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS,
SACRAMENTO.

This New and Magnificent Hotel contains
Two Hundred Rooms,
Among which are a great number of Large Single and Double and Suits of Rooms, fitted up expressly for the comfort of FAMILIES.
ap30.3m SAMUEL KELLEY, Proprietor.

JOSEPH LORYEA,
Importer and Jobber in
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, LAMPS, & c.,
Chandeliers, Plated & Brittannia Ware,
Looking-Glasses, &c., &c.,
No. 146 J street, between 5th and 6th streets,
SACRAMENTO.
N. B. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge. ap8.3m

GODSHOW'S HOTEL,
113 J St., between 4th & 5th Sts.
SACRAMENTO.

This HOTEL is fitted up with all modern improvements and parties, travelling to and fro, while stopping in Sacramento, may depend upon having comfortable Board and Lodging, and at terms to suit the times. ap2.3m

VOLUME II.

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RELIGION, EDUCA
JEWISH ANTIQU
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☞ All communications
OF THE GLEANER."

TO CORRE

DISPUTANT.—A thor
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CONSTANT READER.—
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MATTHIAS.—We have
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INDEX.—We can only
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OLYMPIA.—By mail—d
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